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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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SUGAR
FS 1-71
July 1971

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

IN 1970-71 SECOND LARGEST

World production of centrifugal sugar in 1970-71 totaled an estimated 78.4 million short tons, raw value, representing a decrease of about 1 percent from the record output of 1969-70. Sugar production in the Western Hemisphere during 1970-71 was about 4 percent lower than the previous year due to a 30-percent drop in Cuban production. However, most other countries in this area had increased sugar output, with a record crop in Brazil and a near record in Mexico. In Western Europe, production was slightly lower due mainly to a decrease in Italian output. East European output was also lower, while the U.S.S.R. had a sugar production increase of about 3 percent in 1970-71. Production in Asia and Oceania increased in 1970-71, particularly in the Philippines and Australia where sugar output increased 10 and 13 percent, respectively, over 1969-70. Sugar production in Africa declined slightly in 1970-71 due mainly to a 14-percent decrease in South African production which was affected by drought.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar, estimated at 10,726,000 short tons, increased about 6 percent in 1970-71 over world output in 1969-70. Most of this increase occurred in India, the world's largest producer of noncentrifugal sugar, where output totaled 7,165,000 tons.

World production of industrial molasses in 1970-71, is estimated at 22,960,000 metric tons, up slightly from the previous year. Australia, Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines were among the countries recording molasses output increases of 10 percent or more.

North and South America

Argentina. Sugar production in 1970-71 reached its highest level since 1966-67. Argentina's sugar output is restricted since stocks reached burdensome proportions in the mid-1960's. Production quotas are allocated each year, based on estimates of domestic requirements and export needs. In 1970-71, the sugar quota of 970,000 metric tons was not met due to drought and frost damage and below-normal sucrose content in the cane. The production quota for next year has been set at 1,100,000 tons.

Brazil. The production of centrifugal sugar in 1970-71 is estimated at an increase of 18 percent over the previous year, setting a new record. This is a result of ideal growing conditions during the sugarcane season. It is estimated that only 60 percent of Brazil's sugarcane production goes into sugar while the remainder is used for liquor, animal feed, and alcohol.

On May 14, 1971, the Brazilian Congress approved a bill which will bring about some minor changes in Brazil's sugar legislation. The highlights of the bill are as follows: (1) Total annual sugar production is to be limited to 100 million 60 kg. bags; the Minister of Industry and Commerce will be allowed to increase this limit according to domestic consumption and export needs; (2) the authorization of annual sugar production quotas is not to be granted country-wide to individual producing states, but is to be divided among two geo-economical regions--the North and Northeastern states and the Central-Southern states. This provision will allow the Sugar Institute more flexibility in distributing production deficits from one state to another within the same geo-economical region. Currently, the distribution of mill deficits is granted to other mills within the same producing state.

Colombia. The production of centrifugal sugar was down by 2 percent in 1970-71 compared to the previous year. The main reason for this decrease was the diversion of sugarcane production from sugar to panela, a result of higher prices for panela during 1970-71. A lower saccharose content in the cane and a serious insect infestation also contributed to reduced sugarcane yields. Currently, a record centrifugal sugar output is forecast for 1971-72 despite the bad weather conditions which destroyed some of the cane plantings. Replanting is now taking place and it is reported that this will more than make up for the reduced plantings caused by floods. This increase in production is based mainly on an expected rise in cane yields due to better cultural methods, a wider use of high-yielding cane varieties, and some improvement in sugar extraction and refining. The present cane milling capacity in Colombia is 36,375 short tons daily but only 29,700 tons are being milled. Thus, the mills are in a position to absorb more sugarcane. Domestic centrifugal sugar consumption in 1970-71 increased by 7 percent over 1969-70. This upturn was due to both population increases and higher per capita consumption resulting principally from improved incomes. The migration of the rural population into the urban areas is also a factor responsible for the rise, as it is more customary to consume centrifugal sugar in the cities than panela.

Dominican Republic. The production of sugar in 1970-71 is currently estimated to exceed the record crop of the previous year. However, this estimate is slightly less than the production target set by the Government and the sugar industry. Due to record sugar crops in the past several years, stocks have been increasing; and if additional export markets are not found, production may have to be cut back. There are currently 16 sugar mills in the Dominican Republic and it is unlikely that any additional ones will be built in the next few years. Internal consumption has not shown any significant increase in the past several years.

Ecuador. In 1970-71, the production of centrifugal sugar was at record levels. Currently, another record output is expected for 1971-72 as the cane area has been increased by 8,000 acres and domestic sugar consumption is increasing rapidly. The Government of Ecuador regulates the domestic price of sugar by setting it at a level that will offset losses, if any, to the sugar industry that occur from exporting sugar. A commission was established in March 1971 to examine the sugar industry's costs and it is expected to recommend additional increases in the domestic price of sugar.

El Salvador. Sugar production will reach record levels in 1970-71, increasing an estimated 25 percent over the previous year's outturn. This record crop is attributed mainly to an increase in the area harvested--including about 5,000 acres of former panela (noncentrifugal) area which was harvested for centrifugal sugar--and ideal weather conditions during the growing season. Sugar consumption is estimated to be increasing 7 percent annually, due mainly to the growing soft drink industry and the increased production of sweet bakery products.

Haiti. Production of sugar in 1970-71, expected to increase by 14 percent over the previous year's outturn, has now reached the level of the early 1960's. The main reason for this increased output has been the opening of Haiti's third centrifugal sugar mill (Caldos Sugar Corporation's Citadel Sugar Refinery at Limonade near Cape Haitian). This mill had been scheduled to start operations in mid-1970, but commercial cane crushing did not begin until late in the year. While the mill will not reach full production capacity for several years, it is expected to produce more than 5,000 short tons of sugar this year. Plans to construct additional sugar mills are being discussed.

Currently, a mill is being erected at Leogane, about 25 miles west of Port-au-Prince, on the country's southern peninsula. This mill, formerly the Caymanas mill in Jamaica, expects to begin operations in 1972, and will have a production capacity of 25,000 tons per season.

Honduras. Sugar output was up 15 percent in 1970-71 over the previous year. This increase is attributed to expanded sugarcane acreage, no adverse weather conditions during milling, and a higher sugar content in the cane. Domestic consumption is gradually increasing due to intensive promotional campaigns.

Mexico. Production of centrifugal sugar is expected to be 6 percent higher than the previous year's output, returning to approximately the 1968-69 level. Mexico continues to have a high sugar consumption rate, up about 8 percent over last year. In December 1970, the wholesale price of sugar was increased by 48 percent, the first raise in 12 years. This move resulted in a 50 percent increase at the retail level.

Nicaragua. The production of centrifugal sugar, raw value, is expected to increase by about 13 percent in 1970-71, compared to the 1969-70 level. Crushing began on schedule in late November and the mills experienced no difficulty in adjusting cane cutting and mill operations. Nicaraguans are fond of sweets and the per capita consumption of sugar is among the highest in Central America.

Venezuela. Sugar production in 1970-71 is expected to increase 11 percent over last season's output. The yield of sugar from cane has been improving during the past decade. The current daily milling capacity of the Venezuelan sugar mills is 39,240 short tons of sugarcane, the present rate of utilization being about 84 percent. There are currently 14 mills in operation; 7 privately owned, 6 owned by the Government, and the other jointly owned by the Government and private industry.

Europe

France. The total centrifugal sugar production quota for France and the French Overseas Departments was 2,400,000 metric tons in 1970-71. The quota for 1971-72 will be maintained at the same level according to a recent decision by the EC Commission in Brussels. A price increase of 10.5 percent for sugarbeets went into effect on July 1, 1971, due to the conclusion of the readjustment after the Franc devaluation in 1969. Refined sugar prices will be increased further by raising the sugar manufacturer's profit margin, in accordance with the Common Market decision.

Greece. Due to exceptionally favorable weather, sugar production in 1970-71 was up 28 percent over the previous year's output. Sugar imports were decreased by 50 percent during this period. The domestic consumption of sugar was about 6 percent higher in 1970-71. It is expected that mill capacity will be expanded to 255,000 metric tons within the next three to five years.

Italy. Unfavorable weather at seeding and germination time, higher labor costs, the switching of acreage to more profitable alternative crops, and the infestation of Agrothis were the main reasons for a decrease in sugarbeet and sugar production in 1970-71--down 13 percent from the previous year. For 1971-72, the Italian Sugarbeet Producers' Association reports that the area planted in sugarbeets is to be approximately 260,000 hectares. This is 8 percent below the 1970-71 level and 15 percent less than the previous 5-year average. The

principal reasons for this continued decline in area planted are high labor and production costs, more profitable alternatives, a weed control problem, and a delayed notification to the producers of the recent EEC-approved increase in sugarbeet prices. The Mansholt Plan, designed to curtail the sugar production quota in the EC producing countries, was not applied to the 1970-71 crop and will not be applied in 1971-72.

Netherlands. The production of centrifugal sugar in 1970-71 was down 9 percent from the previous year's output. However, production in 1969-70 was exceptionally good because of the excellent harvesting conditions and the high sugar content of the beets. Domestic consumption of sugar has been increasing but only as a result of its use as an animal feed. It appears that the area planted to sugarbeets for the 1971-72 season will be slightly lower than this year.

Spain. Sugar production in 1970-71 is currently estimated at about 2 percent lower than in 1969-70. This is due mainly to frosts which affected the sugarbeet crops in the areas of Valladolid, Palencia, Burgos, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Leon, Zamora, and Salamanca. Also, the beet crops in Valladolid, Burgos, Palencia and Leon were hit by a heavy infestation of nematodes. The domestic consumption of sugar is increasing at an annual rate of about 2 to 3 percent. A sugar production goal of 825,000 metric tons (909,400 short tons) has been set by the Spanish Government for 1971-72.

Sweden. Sugar output in 1970-71 was up 6 percent over the previous year's output. Sugar imports are expected to be larger in 1970-71 due to a sharp reduction in stocks in 1969-70. The Sugar Agreement between the Government, the Swedish Sugar Company, and the Beet Growers Association, which became effective July 1, 1969, will be continued until June 30, 1974. According to this agreement, the sugarbeet area is to be limited to 40,000 hectares. The price of sugarbeets may not exceed the average EC price.

Turkey. The sugarbeet area and sugar production increased 20 and 18 percent, respectively, in 1970-71 compared to the previous year. These increases represented a reverse trend in Turkey's sugar policy. Prior to 1970, the Sugar Corporation took measures to reduce the area planted in sugarbeets because of surplus production. But, increased domestic consumption and exports reduced stocks to a **near-emergency** level. Internal demand for sugar has been increasing at about 6 percent annually due to increases in population and incomes. Thus, to prevent sugar imports, production was allowed to increase.

Yugoslavia. Due to a 20 percent decline in sugarbeet production, centrifugal sugar output decreased by 22 percent in 1970-71. These reductions were caused by a drop in area planted and a smaller average yield of beets. Sugarbeet acreage has been declining since the record 106,000 hectares harvested in 1966. Another factor which contributed to the smaller acreage harvested in 1970-71 was extremely wet weather during the planting season, followed by some flooding. The domestic consumption of sugar increased slightly during 1970-71. It appears that the relatively strong increase in consumption during the past decade is leveling off.

The reduced production of sugarbeets in 1970 and the decrease in stocks of refined sugar by the end of the 1970-71 crop year have compelled the Yugoslav Government to make several decisions in order to stabilize production and supplies of sugar. In addition to increasing the minimum support price for the 1971 sugarbeet crop, the Government has canceled the surcharge on the importation of sugar and extended the import contingent quota for sugar from the previous 30,000 metric tons to 150,000 tons for calendar 1971.

Africa

Kenya. Sugar output in Kenya continues moving upward. Production in 1970-71 will exceed that of the previous year by 4 percent. However, this increase was not as high as expected due to drought in the first quarter of 1971 and the failure of some mills to meet production goals. Domestic sugar consumption continues its upward trend, at a rate of about 6 percent annually. Kenya's four operating sugar mills are presently providing about 75 percent of domestic requirements. The Government of Kenya has started some large-scale sugarcane production projects in and around the Muhoroni area. Also, there are plans for an additional sugar mill at Mumias which will further help to reduce imports. In addition to this, a new mill, with a crushing capacity of 300,000 metric tons annually, is being constructed at the Ramisi (Coast) Sugar Factory.

South Africa. Due to an early drought, sugar production dropped by 14 percent in 1970-71 compared to the previous year. Current expectations are for a larger output in 1971-72, but still not as high as 1969-70 production of 1,788,000 tons. Domestic consumption continues to increase gradually.

Uganda. Sugar production in 1970-71 is estimated to be slightly higher than the previous year's outturn. Production this year was hampered by adverse weather conditions during early 1971. Uganda's sugar production has been at a reduced level during the last two years, prompted mainly by surplus stocks in 1968-69. In Uganda, sugarcane is crushed almost continuously, with the mills closing for only 3 or 4 days a month for maintenance. In April or May the shutdown is generally extended to approximately 10 days for major overhauls.

Zambia. Sugar production has been increasing over the past several years, and an estimated output of 42,000 short tons is forecast for 1970-71. The expansion program on the sugar estates should mean increases in production, whereby Zambia will be at least 80 percent self-sufficient in sugar. All sugar is produced privately, on a plantation basis.

Australia. In 1970-71, Australia harvested 17,363,000 long tons of sugarcane. This was only 6 percent below the record harvest of 1968-69. In 1970-71, 1.5 million tons of cane were left unharvested which would have made this year the record year for cane production as only 244,000 tons were not harvested in 1968-69. Sugar output from the 1970-71 cane harvest is expected to be 13 percent higher than that of the previous year. Domestic consumption of sugar increased 5 percent in 1970-71 over the previous year.

India. Sugar production in 1970-71 is estimated to be down about 9 percent from the previous year. All 215 sugar mills began crushing early in the season. However, some mills had difficulty in obtaining their full requirements of cane due to a smaller harvest and some diversion of cane to gur and Khandsari processing. Despite a probable decline in 1970-71 sugar production, the supply position will be quite adequate through calendar year 1971 because of the large carryover of sugar from 1969-70. Domestic consumption is expected to increase steadily in the coming years. Also, consumer prices of sugar are expected to rise with increasing production costs and an anticipated increase in excise taxes.

Japan. The output of sugar is estimated to increase 9 percent in 1970-71 over the previous year. Japan continues to depend on imports for the bulk of domestic sugar requirements and will probably import an amount equal to 6 times that of production in 1970-71. Sugar production is not expected to change significantly in the foreseeable future. Consumption will continue to increase at a rate of 7 to 8 percent annually due to rapidly rising incomes and the fact that per capita consumption is currently low. This demand will be met by larger imports.

Philippines. The production of centrifugal sugar in 1970-71 is estimated to be up 11 percent over the previous year's outturn. This increase is attributed mainly to a 13-percent increase in the area planted in sugarcane. Most of the increased cane plantings have been in newly established centrals. No new programs for expansion of the Philippine sugar industry have been started during the past year, but new mills continued to come into production under the program started 3 years ago. Under this program, 10 new mills have started operation--including two in 1970-71--and two more are to begin operations in 1971-72. One of the mills to start operation next year will be located in Davao and will be the first mill in this area. There are currently no plans for constructing any additional mills.

MOLASSES PRODUCTION

Australia. Molasses production in 1970-71 is expected to increase 12 percent over the previous year, putting output at record levels. Domestic consumption of molasses in 1970-71 increased by 7 percent, the principal use being for fermentation. However, the use of molasses for livestock feed has increased 10 percent annually for the last 3 years and should continue to grow.

Dominican Republic. Molasses production is expected to increase slightly in 1970-71. Domestic consumption will continue to rise with about 40 percent being used for industrial purposes. Stocks have been relatively stable in recent years and no appreciable change is expected by the end of this year.

France. Molasses output will be slightly lower in 1970-71 compared to the previous year. Thus, imports will be higher. France imports molasses mainly from Cuba, Madagascar, Egypt, and the Netherlands. Domestic consumption is forecast at 647,000 metric tons and will be used principally by the alcohol distillation, baking powder, and feed industries.

India. The output of molasses by the mill sector is estimated lower in 1970-71 than in 1969-70. Molasses produced by the mill sector and the Khandsari processors using mechanical power continues to be controlled by the Government and is utilized mainly for the production of industrial alcohol. The domestic distillery industry cannot use all the available molasses and this has created storage problems for the mills. To remedy this situation, the Government of India has allowed the mills, since June 1970, to export substantial quantities of molasses on a continuing basis through the State Trading Corporation of India.

Jamaica. Molasses production in 1970-71 is expected to reach the levels of output in 1967-68 and 1968-69. The usage of molasses by distilleries and for direct consumption will continue its upward trend.

Philippines. Molasses production in 1970-71 is expected to increase by 11 percent over last year's output and 57 percent over that of 1968-69. This sharp increase in molasses production during the past several years is attributed mainly to the increase in cane production. Domestic consumption of molasses in 1970-71 is estimated at 250,000 short tons, up 25 percent over last year. Lower price levels and increased use by the mixed feed industry are the main reasons for this expected increase in molasses consumption.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 2/
	1961-62/1965-66					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST	ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
ANTIGUA.....	21	5	1	0	5	10
BAHAMAS.....	0	0	0	15	25	0
BARBADOS.....	197	225	178	156	174	168
BRITISH HONDURAS.....	37	65	71	58	75	69
CANADA.....	153	163	149	149	148	116
COSTA RICA.....	104	135	140	144	166	195
CUBA.....	5,094	6,200	5,500	5,200	9,400	6,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	808	896	735	975	1,118	1,200
EL SALVADOR.....	92	138	149	120	129	162
GUADALOUPE.....	193	160	155	164	176	193
GUATEMALA.....	153	200	167	191	196	228
HAITI.....	67	60	56	60	66	75
HONDURAS.....	33	50	60	61	58	67
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	537	502	498	429	414	448
MARTINIQUE.....	81	52	41	35	30	37
MEXICO.....	2,043	2,679	2,520	2,765	2,587	2,746
NICARAGUA.....	98	114	117	138	155	175
PANAMA.....	45	65	75	82	81	83
ST KITTS.....	46	44	39	39	30	34
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	250	222	268	266	242	255
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,848	2,860	2,694	3,510	3,325	3,350
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	1,029	1,215	1,457	1,214	1,071	1,252
US-HAWAII.....	1,170	1,191	1,232	1,180	1,162	1,200
US-PUERTO RICO.....	954	818	645	483	460	400
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	10	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	16,061	18,059	16,947	17,434	21,293	18,953
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	1,053	1,118	844	1,006	1,059	1,061
BOLIVIA.....	80	95	112	125	125	120
BRAZIL.....	4,121	4,807	4,922	4,804	5,063	5,987
CHILE.....	108	131	178	207	210	247
COLOMBIA.....	440	635	701	740	774	762
ECUADOR.....	182	185	205	240	230	250
GUYANA.....	336	385	355	408	348	437
PARAGUAY.....	42	43	43	46	53	88
PERU.....	880	823	848	716	816	882
SURINAM.....	14	20	19	19	20	20
URUGUAY.....	63	69	37	71	49	73
VENEZUELA.....	353	478	383	407	467	514
TOTAL.....	7,674	8,789	8,647	8,789	9,214	10,441
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA.....	299	393	331	322	350	386
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	477	459	633	646	757	634
DENMARK.....	346	352	363	375	335	321
FINLAND.....	53	62	70	55	60	60
FRANCE.....	2,225	1,967	1,905	2,623	2,974	2,971
GERMANY WEST.....	1,894	2,109	2,271	2,177	2,280	2,270
GREECE.....	55	126	133	105	161	206
IRELAND.....	150	123	166	178	162	165
ITALY.....	1,136	1,513	1,848	1,422	1,526	1,323
NETHERLANDS.....	595	633	828	793	845	773
PORTUGAL (Azores and Madeira).....	18	23	23	25	25	25
SPAIN.....	565	679	692	815	876	863
SWEDEN.....	277	252	283	321	228	241
SWITZERLAND.....	46	65	83	73	72	69
UNITED KINGDOM.....	978	1,030	1,075	1,075	1,033	1,020
TOTAL.....	9,114	9,786	10,704	11,005	11,684	11,397
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA.....	13	18	17	17	18	19
BULGARIA.....	213	375	338	200	225	250
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,142	1,021	1,000	1,005	800	850
GERMANY EAST.....	847	625	610	600	575	600
HUNGARY.....	486	528	495	480	500	300
POLAND.....	1,688	1,856	2,109	1,880	1,683	1,659
ROMANIA.....	407	536	500	450	500	420
YUGOSLAVIA.....	340	635	540	433	545	424
TOTAL.....	5,136	5,594	5,609	5,065	4,846	4,522
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14,249	15,380	16,313	16,070	16,530	15,919
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	8,443	10,304	11,503	11,111	9,755	10,000
AFRICA:						
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	38	39	40	43	45	50
ETHIOPIA.....	73	82	74	73	80	80
KENYA.....	41	56	71	114	133	143
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	115	117	118	115	120	115
MAURITIUS.....	660	704	658	737	635	745
MOZAMBIQUE.....	190	220	236	276	300	310
REUNION.....	248	240	260	295	275	275
RHODESIA.....	147	290	150	132	150	150
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF 3/.....	1,206	1,794	2,009	1,659	1,788	1,542
SWAZILAND.....	85	163	165	170	173	160
TANZANIA.....	60	90	90	95	100	110
UAR-EGYPT.....	424	385	455	425	450	450
UGANDA.....	135	157	165	173	160	165
OTHER 4/.....	214	487	464	563	533	647
TOTAL.....	3,637	4,824	4,955	4,870	5,012	4,962

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71, ^{1/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1961-62/1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^{2/}
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	73	86	90	90	100	125
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,236	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,300
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	1,004	884	975	834	668	819
INDIA, ^{5/}	3,788	3,039	3,092	4,640	5,520	5,033
INDONESIA.....	686	661	716	750	700	800
IRAN.....	206	394	504	568	642	660
JAPAN.....	277	380	427	457	462	503
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	156	215	243	265	275	275
PAKISTAN.....	300	510	389	558	875	847
PHILIPPINES.....	1,709	1,718	1,759	1,760	2,124	2,334
THAILAND.....	241	271	264	370	492	596
TURKEY.....	610	773	872	778	600	709
OTHER, ^{6/}	152	132	119	115	128	126
TOTAL.....	10,438	10,863	11,450	13,385	14,786	15,127
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	1,943	2,564	2,556	2,894	2,314	2,614
FIJI.....	301	392	441	448	347	400
TOTAL.....	2,244	2,956	2,997	3,342	2,661	3,014
WORLD TOTAL.....	62,746	71,175	72,812	75,001	79,251	78,416

^{1/} Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Prior to 1962/63 crop year included Swaziland. ^{4/} Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. ^{5/} Includes Khandasari. ^{6/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam and Syria.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71 ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1961-62/1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^{3/}
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	36	44	44	45	45	46
EL SALVADOR.....	24	31	29	25	30	14
GUATEMALA.....	35	46	53	53	50	50
MEXICO.....	132	130	127	127	127	127
NICARAGUA.....	22	18	20	11	13	14
PANAMA.....	5	4	4	3	3	2
TOTAL.....	253	273	277	264	268	253
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	686	749	739	728	739	750
ECUADOR.....	39	39	44	44	44	45
PERU.....	21	14	14	13	14	14
VENEZUELA.....	48	39	42	42	42	40
TOTAL.....	794	841	839	827	839	849
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	164	160	160	160	160	160
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	489	700	800	800	800	800
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	27	24	21	30	26	27
INDIA.....	5,304	5,511	4,960	6,063	6,614	7,165
INDONESIA.....	333	330	330	330	340	340
JAPAN.....	18	8	8	6	6	3
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	11	15	15	15	15	15
PAKISTAN.....	679	616	765	750	784	795
PHILIPPINES.....	55	62	63	65	60	61
THAILAND.....	155	182	198	215	231	248
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	39	40	18	9	10	10
TOTAL.....	7,273	7,648	7,338	8,443	9,046	9,624
WORLD TOTAL.....	8,320	8,762	8,454	9,534	10,153	10,726

^{1/} Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca,adura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71^{1/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1961-62/1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA ^{2/}	60	66	65	60	63	61
COSTA RICA.....	23	32	37	43	53	61
CUBA ^{3/}	1,093	1,200	1,120	1,100	1,800	1,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	278	272	205	300	339	346
EL SALVADOR.....	28	44	50	41	42	56
GUATEMALA.....	41	53	52	58	60	69
HAITI.....	20	18	16	18	20	21
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	181	160	166	166	152	163
MEXICO.....	762	1,015	919	1,052	938	1,050
NICARAGUA.....	32	31	32	50	56	63
PANAMA.....	19	45	27	34	37	38
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	89	77	81	96	102	87
UNITED STATES.....	1,444	1,538	1,535	1,607	1,520	1,600
US-HAWAII.....	307	319	333	308	300	300
US-PUERTO RICO.....	317	330	257	228	225	250
OTHER.....	188	176	187	170	185	200
TOTAL.....	4,882	5,376	5,082	5,331	5,892	5,865
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	417	299	288	300	327	358
BRAZIL.....	1,359	1,432	1,468	1,432	1,500	1,660
CHILE.....	19	22	35	40	59	45
COLOMBIA.....	105	145	170	179	187	184
ECUADOR.....	50	48	43	49	54	60
GUYANA.....	118	137	134	154	133	169
PERU ^{3/}	258	246	261	241	260	280
URUGUAY.....	22	21	15	26	18	22
VENEZUELA ^{3/}	140	151	170	182	194	220
OTHER.....	100	128	142	135	130	130
TOTAL.....	2,588	2,629	2,726	2,738	2,867	3,128
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA.....	68	81	70	66	83	70
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	97	98	137	150	170	150
DENMARK.....	82	57	95	102	100	84
FINLAND.....	19	24	33	33	28	30
FRANCE.....	489	428	433	549	790	738
GERMANY WEST.....	443	447	517	539	537	530
GREECE.....	17	38	39	33	49	75
IRELAND.....	35	23	34	36	35	35
ITALY.....	300	511	557	468	410	432
NETHERLANDS.....	122	131	218	205	220	200
SPAIN.....	172	200	214	199	246	260
SWEDEN.....	63	59	68	87	78	74
SWITZERLAND.....	11	13	15	15	15	15
UNITED KINGDOM.....	277	287	333	328	293	320
TOTAL.....	2,195	2,397	2,763	2,820	3,054	3,013
EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY.....	141	170	152	154	165	110
POLAND.....	402	535	521	553	414	457
ROMANIA.....	103	139	130	118	125	120
YUGOSLAVIA.....	77	130	184	145	182	147
OTHER.....	536	560	480	460	450	450
TOTAL.....	1,260	1,534	1,467	1,430	1,336	1,284
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,455	3,931	4,230	4,250	4,390	4,297
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	2,164	2,403	2,475	3,150	3,197	3,250
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	16	17	18	17	18	19
MAURITIUS.....	135	133	154	133	166	130
MOZAMBIQUE.....	58	65	60	80	90	110
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	295	408	454	372	473	410
UAR-EGYPT ^{4/}	169	168	160	180	175	175
OTHER.....	296	366	347	375	400	425
TOTAL.....	968	1,157	1,193	1,157	1,322	1,269
ASIA:						
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	216	230	258	211	175	200
INDIA.....	1,021	700	800	1,200	2,000	1,800
INDONESIA.....	181	185	195	200	200	225
IRAN.....	42	78	99	119	126	125
JAPAN.....	46	37	39	39	38	38
PHILIPPINES.....	461	443	503	567	810	550
THAILAND.....	156	161	148	265	304	336
TURKEY.....	126	164	194	168	126	157
OTHER.....	483	660	680	700	800	800
TOTAL.....	2,735	2,658	2,916	3,469	4,579	4,571
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	371	436	433	461	440	495
Fiji.....	65	96	85	100	70	85
TOTAL.....	435	534	518	561	510	580
WORLD TOTAL.....	17,227	18,688	19,140	20,656	22,757	22,960

^{1/} In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. ^{2/} Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading.

^{3/} Includes hi-test molasses. ^{4/} May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71 ^{1/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1961-62/1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^{2/}
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	66	78	82	82	91	113
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,121	1,633	1,814	1,996	1,996	2,087
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	911	802	885	757	606	743
INDIA ^{3/}	3,437	2,757	2,805	4,209	5,008	4,566
INDONESIA.....	622	600	650	680	635	726
IRAN.....	187	357	457	515	582	599
JAPAN.....	251	345	387	415	419	456
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	142	195	220	240	249	249
PAKISTAN.....	272	463	353	506	794	768
PHILIPPINES.....	1,550	1,559	1,596	1,597	1,927	2,117
THAILAND.....	219	246	239	336	446	541
TURKEY.....	553	701	791	706	544	643
OTHER ^{4/}	138	120	108	104	116	114
TOTAL.....	9,470	9,855	10,387	12,143	13,414	13,723
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	1,762	2,326	2,319	2,625	2,099	2,371
FIJI.....	273	356	400	406	315	363
TOTAL.....	2,036	2,682	2,719	3,032	2,414	2,734
WORLD TOTAL.....	56,923	64,570	66,055	68,040	71,896	71,139

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 10.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71 ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1961-62/1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^{2/}
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	32	40	40	41	41	42
EL SALVADOR.....	22	28	26	23	27	13
GUATEMALA.....	32	42	48	48	45	45
MEXICO.....	120	118	115	115	115	115
NICARAGUA.....	20	16	18	10	12	13
PANAMA.....	4	4	4	3	3	2
TOTAL.....	230	248	251	240	243	230
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	623	679	670	660	670	680
ECUADOR.....	36	25	40	40	40	41
PERU.....	19	13	13	12	13	13
VENEZUELA.....	43	35	38	38	38	35
TOTAL.....	720	763	761	750	761	770
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	149	145	145	145	145	145
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	443	635	726	726	726	726
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	24	22	10	27	24	24
INDIA.....	4,812	5,000	4,500	5,500	6,000	6,500
INDONESIA.....	302	299	299	299	308	308
JAPAN.....	16	7	7	5	5	3
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	10	14	14	14	14	14
PAKISTAN.....	616	559	694	680	711	721
PHILIPPINES.....	50	56	57	59	54	55
THAILAND.....	141	165	180	195	210	225
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	35	36	16	8	9	9
TOTAL.....	6,598	6,928	5,657	7,659	8,206	8,731
WORLD TOTAL.....	7,547	7,949	7,669	8,649	9,211	9,731

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 10.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1961-62/1965-66, ANNUAL 1966-67/1970-71^{1/2}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE ¹					
	1961-62/1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^{2/}
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
ANTIGUA.....	19	5	1	0	5	9
BAHAMAS.....	0	0	0	14	23	0
BARBAOS.....	179	204	161	142	158	152
BRITISH HONOURAS.....	33	59	64	53	68	63
CANADA.....	139	148	135	135	134	105
COSTA RICA.....	95	122	127	131	151	168
CUBA.....	4,621	5,625	4,990	4,717	8,528	5,897
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	733	813	667	885	1,014	1,089
EL SALVADOR.....	83	125	135	109	117	147
GUADLOUPE.....	175	145	141	149	160	175
GUATEMALA.....	138	181	152	173	178	207
HAITI.....	61	54	51	54	60	68
HONOURAS.....	30	45	54	55	53	61
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	488	455	452	389	376	406
MARTINIQUE.....	73	47	37	32	27	34
MEXICO.....	1,853	2,430	2,286	2,508	2,347	2,491
NICARAGUA.....	89	103	106	125	141	159
PANAMA.....	40	59	68	74	73	75
ST KITTS.....	42	40	35	35	27	31
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	227	201	243	241	220	231
US-CONTINENTAL (BEET).....	2,584	2,595	2,444	3,184	3,016	3,039
US-CONTINENTAL (CANE).....	934	1,102	1,322	1,101	972	1,136
US-HAWAII.....	1,062	1,080	1,118	1,070	1,054	1,089
US-PUERTO RICO.....	865	742	585	438	417	363
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	9	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	14,570	16,383	15,374	15,816	19,317	17,194
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	955	1,014	766	913	961	963
BOLIVIA.....	73	86	102	113	113	109
BRAZIL.....	3,739	4,361	4,465	4,358	4,593	5,431
CHILE.....	98	119	161	188	191	224
COLOMBIA.....	399	576	636	671	702	691
ECUADOR.....	165	168	186	218	209	227
GUYANA.....	305	349	322	370	316	396
PARAGUAY.....	38	39	39	42	48	80
PERU.....	799	747	769	650	740	800
SURINAM.....	13	18	17	17	18	18
URUGUAY.....	57	63	34	64	44	66
VENEZUELA.....	321	434	347	369	424	466
TOTAL.....	6,961	7,973	7,845	7,973	8,359	9,472
WESTERN EUROPE						
AUSTRIA.....	272	357	300	292	318	350
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	433	416	574	586	687	575
DENMARK.....	314	319	329	340	304	291
FINLAND.....	48	56	64	50	54	54
FRANCE.....	2,018	1,784	1,728	2,380	2,698	2,695
GERMANY WEST.....	1,718	1,913	2,060	1,975	2,068	2,059
GREECE.....	50	114	121	95	146	187
IRELAND.....	136	112	151	161	147	150
ITALY.....	1,031	1,373	1,676	1,290	1,384	1,200
NETHERLANDS.....	539	574	751	719	767	701
PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA).....	16	21	21	23	23	23
SPAIN.....	513	616	628	739	795	783
SWEDEN.....	251	229	257	291	207	219
SWITZERLAND.....	42	59	75	66	65	63
UNITED KINGDOM.....	887	934	975	975	937	989
TOTAL.....	8,268	8,878	9,711	9,984	10,600	10,339
EASTERN EUROPE						
ALBANIA.....	12	16	15	15	16	17
BULGARIA.....	193	340	307	181	204	227
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,036	926	907	912	726	771
GERMANY EAST.....	769	567	553	544	522	544
HUNGARY.....	441	479	449	435	454	272
POLAND.....	1,531	1,684	1,913	1,706	1,527	1,505
ROMANIA.....	369	486	454	408	454	381
YUGOSLAVIA.....	308	576	490	393	494	385
TOTAL.....	4,659	5,075	5,088	4,595	4,396	4,102
TOTAL EUROPE.....	12,927	13,953	14,799	14,579	14,996	14,442
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	7,659	9,348	10,435	10,080	8,850	9,072
AFRICA:						
CONGO-KINSHASA.....	35	35	36	39	41	45
ETHIOPIA.....	67	74	67	66	73	73
KENYA.....	37	51	64	103	125	130
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	105	106	107	104	109	104
MAURITIUS.....	599	639	597	669	576	676
MOZAMBIQUE.....	172	200	214	250	272	281
REUNION.....	225	218	236	268	249	249
RHODESIA.....	133	263	136	120	136	136
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	1,094	1,628	1,823	1,505	1,622	1,399
SWAZILAND.....	77	148	150	154	157	163
TANZANIA.....	54	82	82	86	91	100
UAR-EGYPT.....	384	349	413	386	408	408
UGANDA.....	123	142	150	157	145	150
OTHER.....	194	442	421	511	543	587
TOTAL.....	3,299	4,376	4,495	4,418	4,547	4,501

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season in 46 countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71

Continent and country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season				
		Average	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 2/
		1960-61				
		through				
		1964-65				
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:						
Canada	September 1	141	257	263	254	280
Costa Rica	October 1	11	28	28	42	48
El Salvador	November 1	2	62	69	50	47
Guatemala	November 1	4	40	19	35	29
Mexico	November 1	316	645	538	604	308
Nicaragua	January 1	5	1	5	5	11
U. S. and insular areas	October 1	1,220	1,458	1,576	1,649	1,339
Caribbean:						
Barbados	January 1	5	8	3	3	3
Dominican Republic	January 1	71	113	10	138	233
Haiti	January 1	14	13	1	2	5
Jamaica	January 1	13	41	15	32	13
Trinidad and Tobago	January 1	3	2	7	3	7
Total		1,805	2,668	2,534	2,817	2,323
South America:						
Argentina	June 1	204	566	325	280	242
Brazil	June 1	506	1,760	1,818	1,541	1,182
Chile	April 1	50	107	127	168	178
Colombia	May 1	41	37	54	57	38
Ecuador	May 1	55	113	113	123	93
Guyana	August 1	10	21	6	26	9
Peru	January 1	85	141	73	95	47
Uruguay	October 1	3	55	24	38	48
Venezuela	September 1	66	190	148	103	50
Total		1,020	2,990	2,688	2,431	1,887
Europe:						
Austria	October 1	67	79	11	43	93
Belgium	October 1	30	78	21	87	66
Denmark	October 1	76	91	90	63	72
Finland	August 1	51	105	115	130	130
France	October 1	496	659	979	972	1,372
Germany, West	October 1	465	1,107	1,170	929	927
Greece	July 1	55	77	95	92	104
Ireland	October 1	52	102	127	125	110
Italy	August 1	371	322	622	240	369
Netherlands	October 1	107	115	196	200	141
Spain	July 1	158	146	206	253	241
Sweden	August 1	127	130	149	208	132
Switzerland	October 1	159	181	213	220	211
United Kingdom	September 1	680	585	530	933	526
Yugoslavia	September 1	159	599	595	492	377
Total		3,053	4,376	5,119	4,587	4,871
Africa:						
Mauritius	June 1	9	8	12	12	16
U.A.R. (Egypt)	November 1	105	110	27	52	95
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	129	55	85	61	100
Total		243	173	124	125	211
Asia:						
India	November 1	704	692	572	1,540	2,507
Iran	October 1	421	480	512	497	547
Japan	October 1	169	238	248	370	413
Philippines	October 1	202	118	107	62	91
Thailand	November 1	108	44	21	88	147
Turkey	August 1	145	390	539	587	365
Total		1,749	1,962	1,999	3,144	4,070
Australia	June 1	192	248	290	220	370
Total of above		8,062	12,417	12,754	13,324	13,732

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.

2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

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